Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

The Stars.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Those beaming stars! what are they? I have dreams
That they were blossoms on the Tree of Life,
Or glory flung back from the outspread wings
Of God's archangel—or that yon blue skies,
With all their gorgeous blazonry of gems,
Were a bright banner waving o'er the earth
From the fair wall of Heaven!—And I have sat
And drank their gushing glory, till I felt
Their flash electric trembling with the deep
And strong vibrations down the living wire
Of chainless passion—and my every pulse
Was beating high, as if a spring were there
To buoy me up, where I might ever roam
'Mid the unfathomed vastness of the sky,
And dwell with those high stars, and see the light
Pouring down upon the blessed earth, like dew
From the bright urn of Naiads!

Beautiful stars!
What are ye? There is in my heart of hearts,
A fount, that heaves beneath you, like the deep
Beneath the glories of a midnight moon!
And list—your Eden tones are floating now
Around me like an element—so low,
So wildly beautiful, I almost dream
That ye are there the living harp of God,
O'er which the incense winds of Eden stray,
And wake such tones of mystic minstrelsy
As well might wander down to the dim world
To fashion dreams of Heaven!—Peal on—peal on,
Nature's height anthem—for my life has caught
A portion of your purity and power,
And seems but as a sweet and glorious tone
Or wild star-music!

Blessed, blessed things!
We are in Heaven and on Earth. My soul
Even with the whirlwind's rush, can wander off
To your immortal realm, but it must fall
Like your ancient Pleiad from its height,
To dim its new-caught glories in the dust!
The earth is beautiful—I love
Its wilderness of spring flowers, its bright clouds,
The majesty of mountains, and the dread
Magnificence of ocean—for they come
Like visions to my heart—but when I look
On your unfading loveliness, I feel
Like a lost infant gazing on its home,
And weep to die, and come where you repose
Upon your boundless Heaven, like parted souls
On an eternity of blessedness.

ADVERSITY—A TEST OF CHARACTER.

The rugged metal of the mine,
Must burn before the surface shine.

We, some weeks since, offered a few remarks in relation to the influence of PROSPERITY in the development of character. ADVERSITY is another test, and with many its fiery ordeal is suited to elicit all the energies of the human mind and soul, to call forth qualities which, but for misfortune, would have remained dormant, and to indicate faculties of a high and ennobling nature. Its influence is least tempting and seductive, it is calculated to stimulate and to nerve, to revive the faith of our nature in Providence, and induce the poor-minded to dwell with philosophy upon the trials of this life, and with hope and confidence, not only upon the future with regard to things of time merely, but with reference to those of the dim and distant period which commences with the close of our mortal being. How many of the eminent by intellect and patriotism would have remained in comparative obscurity, had they been surrounded by all the superfluities of fortune, had no necessity existed for exertion, had their minds become torpid, indifferent to patriotic impulses, and the welfare of their fellow-man!—What more glorious to the eye of true philosophy, than a virtuous and godlike mind, conscious of rectitude of purpose, but struggling on, year after year, amidst the clouds of darkness and Adversity? To be satisfied and joyous where all smile around us, satisfied with ourselves end with others, grateful to God and kindly toward our fellow-creatures, is comparatively easy. But to pursue the right path through every vicissitude, to resist vice when fortune lowers most darkly, to turn aside from temptation when hunger gnaws and friends grow cold, to listen amidst every difficulty and danger to the still small voice of conscience, and to be governed by its dictates, indicates true greatness, real self-denial, and unbounded faith in the ways of God to man. But what moral strength is required, what a resolute and self-poised spirit, to stand up firmly and resolutely as wave after wave of sorrow and affliction is dashed against us, as friend after friend grows cold or becomes false, as hope after hope fades away, and we feel that life and strength are also drawing to a close! How many sink under the ordeal, how the weakness of man's nature is seen in these trials! How many perish in body and soul, and go down to the grave unmourned, unhonored and unsung? Look through our country at the present moment.—Victims may be met in every street, men who were once prosperous, but who, struck down by some sudden blow of misfortune, or by a series of vicissitudes, have in vain endeavored to rally their energies and are every hour becoming more degraded in body and in mind. The contrast between their hour of fortune and their day of trouble, is indeed strong. Then, too, many of them were proud and haughty, and careless alike of their duties to God and man.—Now abject in spirit, they cringe and falter, and are lost to that glorious principle, which teaches that a human being, whether rich or poor, whether prosperous or otherwise, if he be honest and upright, is alike entitled to respect and esteem. But there are others again, who when the world went well with them, were generous and benevolent. They expended beyond their means—they had too much confidence in friend and neighbor, and they become victims. These are indeed entitled to sympathy and kindness; and their only friends should not forget them in this their day of gloom—their spirits should be cheered, their hopes brightened. Momentary adversity, however, should not be permitted to ovewhelm any man. It is the destiny of most of us, to meet with some serious and frightful reverse, at some period of life. Who can single out from among his friends, individuals who a few years back were apparently crushed and prostrate, but who with the indomitable spirit of hope and enterprise, still toiled and struggled on, and finally succeeded? It should be remembered that the most chances against us that have been experienced, the better the prospect for the future. No one should despair. In a country like this, new expedients and chances are constantly presenting themselves. While health and life remain, hope should not be abandoned. We know not, ourselves, indeed, until we have been fully tried. Many a man has been driven into a new occupation by necessity and has triumphed fully, who a few years would have pronounced himself utterly unfitted for such a sphere. Adversity not only tests the truth of friendship, but it tests our own nature. It proves either the weakness or the strength of the human character. It forces us to depend on our energies, and to make many an effort which under other circumstances would never be attempted. Its uses are sweet and beneficial, for they show in a distinct and palpable form, the utter insignificance of man, the utter mutability of human affairs, and the necessity, at all times and seasons, of looking to the great source and centre of all that is good and perfect. We should remember, moreover, that in many cases—

"Heaven but tries our virtue by affliction.
As oft the cloud that wraps the present hour
Serves but to brighten all our future days.,'

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.

The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the people of Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capital was made a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, proceeded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over pavements, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed in consequence of this phenomenon. But it did not prevent them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighborhood assembled, as usual, to celebrate the Passover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosophere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred; but at half past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court yards.

Finally, at ten minutes to eleven, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to heave and tremble with such force that in ten seconds the entire city was prostrated. The crashing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped all in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up, or made dry. The clock tower of the Cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Dimingo was buried beneath its towers, and the College of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful edifice of the University was demolished. The Church of Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses a few were left standing but all were rendered unhabitable. It is worthy of remark, that the walls left standing are old ones: all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the goverment and city shared the common destruction.

The devastation was effected, as we have said, in the first ten seconds; for although all succeeding shocks were tremendous and accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had comparatively trifling results, for the reason that the first had left but little for their ravages.

Solemn and terrible was the picture presented on that dark, funeral night, of a whole people clustering in the plazas, and on their knees crying with loud voices to Heaven for mercy, in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, which they believed to be buried beneath the ruins! A heaven opaque and ominous; a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indescribable; an intense sulphurous odor filling the atmosphere, and indicating an approaching eruption of the volcano; streets filled with ruins or overhung by threatening walls; a suffocating cloud of dust almost rendering respiration impossible. Such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy city on that memorable night!

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The sense of the catastrophe which must have befallen them, gave poignacy to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that a 4th part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the government, however, hastened to ascertain as far as practicable the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than was supposed, and it now appears probable that the number of the killed will not exceed one hundred, and of wounded fifty. Among the latter is the bishop, who received a severe blow on the head; the late President, and the wife of the Secretary of the Legislative chambers—the latter severely.

Fortunately the earthquake has not been followed by rains, which gives an opportunity to disinter the public archieves, as also many of the valuables contained in the dwellings of the citizens.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people, fearing a general swallowing up of the site of the city, or that it may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away, taking with them their household goods, the sweet memories of their infancy, and their domestic animals, perhaps the only property left for the support of their families.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

Mr. BAKER, in his "Hunting in Ceylon," relates the following incident: He had discovered in a large plain, which was covered with huge lemon grass to a height of ten or twelve feet, a herd of ten elephants; and in company with his brother had shot five of them. We give the story in his own language:

"I had one barrel still loaded, and I was pushing my way through the tangled grass towards the spot where the five elephants lay together, when I suddenly heard Wallace shriek out, 'Look out, sir! Look out!—an elephant's coming!'

"I turned round in a moment, and close past Wallace, from the very spot where the last dead elephant lay, came the very essence and incarnation of a 'rogue' elephant in full charge. His trunk was thrown high in the air, his ears were cocked, his tail stood high above his back, as stiff as a poker, and, screaming exactly like the whistle of a railway engine, he rushed upon me through the high grass with a velocity that was perfectly wonderful. His eyes flashed as he came on, and he had singled me out as his victim.

"I have often been in dangerous positions, but I never felt so totally devoid of hope as I did in this instance. The tangled grass rendered retreat impossible. I had only one barrel loaded, and that was useless, as the upraised trunk protected his forehead. I felt myself doomed: the few thoughts that rush through men's minds in such hopeless positions flew through mine, and I resolved to wait for him till he was close upon me before I fired, hoping that he might lower his trunk and expose his forehead.

"He rushed along at the pace of a horse in full speed; in a few moments, as the grass flew to the right and left before him, he was close upon me, but still his trunk was raised and I would not fire. One second more, and at this headlong pace he was within three feet of me; down slashed his trunk with the rapidity of a whip thong, and with a shrill scream of fury he was upon me.

"I fired at that instant; but, in the twinkling of an eye, I was flying through the air like a ball from a bat. At the moment of firing, I had jumped to the left, but he struck me with his tusk in full charge upon my right thigh, and hurled me eight or ten paces from him. That very moment he stopped, and turning round, he beat the grass about with his trunk, and commenced a strict search for me. I heard him advancing close to the spot where I lay as still as death, knowing that my last chance lay in concealment. I heard the grass rustling close to the spot where I lay; closer and closer he approached, and he at length beat the grass with his trunk several times exactly above me. I held my breath, momentarily expecting to feel his pondorous foot upon me. Although I had not felt the sensation of fear while I had stood opposed to him, I felt like what I never wish to feel again while he was deliberately hunting me up. Fortunately, I had reserved my fire until the rifle had almost touched him, for the powder and smoke had nearly blinded him, and had spoiled his acute power of scent. To my joy I heard the rustling of the grass grow fainter; again I heard it at a still greater distance; at length it was gone."

A FURIOUS ELEPHANT AT LARGE.—It has already been mentioned that an elephant broke loose from his keeper on the 5th inst., on the way from Pawtucket, R. I., to Fall River.—It was the large elephant Hannibal, of the Broadway menagerie weighing 3,500 lbs. The Providence Journal says:

When about seven miles from Pawtucket he became furious, turned upon his keeper, who had to fly for his life and take refuge in a house, got free and rushed along the road, destroying everything in his way.—Meeting a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Stafford Short, he thrust his tusk into the horse, and lifted horse, wagon, and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly, and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further, the elephant, now growing more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and wagon, with Mr. Thomas W. Peck and his son. He broke the wagon and wounded the horse, which ran away. Mr. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one horse wagon. He was coming towards the elephant, and being warned by Mr. Barney, turned around and put the horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. Pearce. The horse, disengaged from the wagon, escaped with the fore wheels, and the elephant gave chase for eight miles, but did not catch him.—The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He threw up the whole establishment the same as before, smashing the wagon, killing the horse, and wounding Mr. Eddy. He threw the horse twenty feet over a fence, into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, went over and picked up the dead horse, and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him.

He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to the barn; the elephant followed, but at the door was met by a fierce bull-dog, which bit his leg and drove him off. Once on the route, the keeper being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house first, hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and providing himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off the furious beast. The elephant finally exausted his strength, and laid himself down in the bushes, about two miles from Slade's Ferry; here he was secured with chains, and carried over the ferry to Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.

Fearful Encounter with a Burglar by a London Jeweller.

Mr. John Richards, a rich London jeweller, had a fearful romantic adventure, which is described in one of the papers. While sitting in his parlor on a Sunday night with his wife, he tho't he saw a face at the window. Quick as thought he put his wife from him and darted across the room, flung open the casement and gazed into the night, but could see nothing.

"What is the matter?" asked his wife anxiously.

"Why I thought I saw a man! exclaimed he. Then stepping to the door and opening it he called and inquired of his servant—"Are the outer gates closed?"

"I secured them myself, at nightfall."

"Well, see that the doors are barred, and—good night."

An hour elapsed, and the servants had retired to rest; his wife had sought her chamber.—Above the staircase on the second story of the house a powerful alarm-bell had been erected, and from it diverged wires that passed down the walls, and were skilfully and secretly attached to the principal chamber doors, leaving it in the power of the occupant of the room to set or loose at will the springs connected with the wire above the door; but should the door be accidentally moved or an entry attempted by a strange hand, the entire machinery was instantly set in motion, and the alarm effectually spread.

Richards went to the door to set the spring; but before doing so he opened it, and looked for a moment through the staircase window, when a light sharp crack startled him, and he listened.

There was a stealthy footstep on the landing! Now again all was still. His suspicions were aroused; he thought of the face at the window, and he shuddered. He drew a poinard from his breast—a weapon that he always kept, and waited, and listened, with his glance fixed upon the handle of a door—and, as he looked, he distinctly saw it move.

"Who's there?" he demanded in a loud tone, and grasped the poinard firmly.

The burglar finding the door locked and resisting his efforts, threw his whole weight heavily against it, and burst violently into the room. The alarm wire was broken by the shock, but the bell rung out a fearful peal. The man was masked, and in his hand he held a horse-pistol, which was leveled at Richards; but the unexpected bell unnerved his arm, the doubtful light cheated his aim, and the bullets whizzed through the hair of Richards, while the large mirror was crashed into atoms.

"Help! help!" he exclaimed, as he dashed away the chair that was before him. The assailant saw his failure, and in an instant drew a knife from his girdle, with his left hand, and, uttering a Spanish oath, rushed upon Richards with the butt-end of his uplifted pistol. Swift as thought, the jeweller darted from the spot and his assailant, unprepared for the movement, was carried by his own force beyond the mark, and stumbled. Like a tiger Richards sprung upon him, and struck him in the back with his poinard; the keen blade passed through the lungs into the heart, and the wretched robber fell heavily upon the earth—a corpse.

In a moment the room was filled, and the frightened wife clung to her husband and thanked God for her safety. On examining the body he was recognized as a Spaniard, who had but a short time before sold Mr. Richards some very valuable diamonds. He had been driven to desperation at the gaming table. Mr. Richards was acquitted of all blame in killing the monster.

SHOCKING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—About three weeks since Mr. John Crookson, foreman of Semple's foundry, was bitten by a mad dog. The wound was healed up, and nothing further thought of it, until Thursday evening last, when he complained of feeling unwell. Yesterday morning he was taken with convulsive spasms, which gradually increased towards noon, when he became so violent as to require the strength of six or seven people to hold him. His appearance was shocking in the extreme, foaming from the mouth, his eyes protruding from his head, and his limbs wildly and convulsively tossed about, as the spasms seized him. Ever and anon he would shriek for water, and again entreat those around him not to drown him. A little after noon, the worst symptoms presented themselves, and shortly after one o'clock, the poor fellow died in the greatest agony. Drs. Bassett and Avery were in constant attendance, but all the remedies applied appeared to produce no sensible effect. Mr. Crookson was a young man of about thirty years old, very industrious and much respected. He leaves a young wife and two children to mourn his untimely end. This is the first death of the kind that has taken place in this city during the season, but if what we hear be true, viz: that the same dog bit several other persons, more deaths of a frightful nature may be anticipated. The city press called repeatedly for the enforcement of the dog ordinance before the council took action on it, and it is much to be regretted its admonitions were not heeded.—*Cin. Commercial, 3d.*

THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.—We have received the following details of the most recent operations in the Baltic, at Hangoe Roads, on May 23d:

The allied fleets, with the commander-in chief, arrived on the 20th ult., and anchored within range (extreme) of the enemies guns.—The walls and embrasures were crowded with the Russian soldiers, who stood at their quarters as they approached. They did not fire.—The ships and forts thus remained, silently watching each's movements, until May 22d, when the programme was altered for one of a more exciting character.

Three forts protect the entrance to the harbor, massive structures, composed of huge blocks of granite, casemented, evidently armed with guns as well as mortars.

The principal fort, called Gustavus Svard, sweeps the approach to the harbor with a long tier of guns *en barbetta*, and also from casemato batteries beneath. Two other forts, Doman's Holm and Gustavus Adolphus, to the eastward of the central fort, rake the entrance, and are pierced with embrasures looking to seaward.—The shore all around is covered with masked batteries, raised in commanding positions, concealed by trees and branches, and not very readily distinguished.

In the afternoon of May 22d, the B. S. Dragon, Captain Wilcox, was ordered to take up a position close by an island. She immediately opened fire. The first shot (the experimental one) was good in direction, but fell a very little short; the second struck the fort about the centre of the wall; the succeeding ones commenced ploughing up the turf forming the breastwork on the summit for the walls, and sending the facines and sand bags flying into the fort in profusion. After the second or third shot the fort replied. The ship and fort thus continued the engagement for about three and a half hours, during which several of the Dragon's shells burst right over the centre of the fort, and must have caused severe loss.

The Magicienne was ordered, somewhat later in the day, to a corresponding position on the opposite side of the small, narrow, rocky island in question, and opened an effective fire upon one of the masked batteries on the land side, into which she threw several shells. The battery replied with shell, and it is thought, with hot shot, but the Magicienne was evidently out of range. The Basilisk next joined the group.—The Dragon alone had any casualties—one man was killed and another wounded. She was struck three or four times.

The Arrogant and Hecla took a fort of four guns, and after a spirited engagement with the Russian troops, on the banks of a narrow river, succeeded in capturing a beautiful bark.

Advices by a letter are of date 28th, from Copenhagen. They state that on the 21st, Sir Charles Napier lay before Hangoe Point and was prepared to bombard the fortress of Gustavsvern. Admiral Plumridge, with the flying squadron, had been sent on special service to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Admiral Corry lay at Gottska Sondoe. Stockholm letters of 23d mention nothing of Napier having captured Gustavsvern.

The Lifetime of Man.

When the world was created, and all creatures assembled to have their lifetime appointed, the ass first advanced and asked how long he would have to live. "Thirty years," replied Nature; "will that be agreeable to thee?" "Alas!" answered the ass, "it is a long while! Remember what a wearisome existence will be mine, from morning until night I shall have to bear heavy burdens, dragging corn sacks to the mill, that others may eat bread, while I shall have no encouragement, nor be refreshed by anything, but blows and kicks. Give but a portion of that time, I pray!" Nature was moved with compassion, and presented but eighteen years. The ass went away comforted, and the dog came forward. "How long dost thou require to live?" asked Nature. "Thirty years were too many for the ass, but wilt thou be contented with them?" "Is it thy will that I should?" replied the dog. "Think how much I shall have to run about; my feet will not last for so long a time, and when I shall have lost my voice for barking, and my teeth for biting, what else shall I be fit for but to lie in the corner and growl!" Nature thought he was right, and gave twelve years. The ape then appeared. "Thou wilt doubtless, willingly live the thirty years," said Nature; "thou wilt not have to labor as the ass and the dog.—Life will be pleasant to thee." "Ah no!" cried he, "so it may seem to others, but it will not be! Should puddings ever rain down, I shall have no spoon! I shall play merry tricks, and excite laughter by my grimaces, and then be rewarded with a sour apple. How often sorrow lies concealed behind a jest! I shall not be able to endure for thirty years." Nature was gracious, and he received but ten.

At last came man, healthy and strong, and asked the measure of his days. "Wilt thirty years content thee?" "How short a time!" exclaimed man. "When I shall have built my house, and kindled a fire on my own hearth—when the trees I shall have planted are about to bloom and bear fruit—when life will seem to me most desirable, I shall die! O Nature, grant me a longer period!" "Thou shalt have the eighteen years of the ass beside." "That is not enough," replied man. "Take likewise the twelve years of the dog." "It is not yet sufficient," reiterated man; "give me more?" "I give thee then the ten years of the ape; in vain wilt thou claim more!" Man departed unsatisfied.

Thus man lives seventy years. The first thirty are his human years, and pass swiftly by. He is then healthy and happy. He labors cheerfully, and rejoices in his existence. The eighteen of the ass come next, burden, upon burden is heaped upon him, he carries the corn that is to feed others; blows and kicks are the rewards of his faithful service. The twelve years of the dog follow, and he loses his teeth, and lies in a corner, and growls. When these are gone the ape's ten years form the conclusion. Then man, weak and silly, becomes the sport of children.—*Translated from the German.*

The Blind Restored.

An estimable old lady, Mrs. EGOLF, well-known in our borough, a few days ago gave us the particulars of an operation performed on her eyes for cataract, which we think is worthy of general circulation, in order that those similarly afflicted may also find relief. Her statement simply was, that some fifteen years ago, she unfortunately lost the sight of one of her eyes; and within the last two years, that of the other—being then perfectly blind in both eyes. Whilst thus sitting in the midst of darkness and gloomy despondency, she was advised to go to Harrisburg and consult Dr. GEORGE DOCK, relative to her case. To this she acceded, and had an operation performed on each eye by that gentleman, without the least pain. So perfect was the success of these operations, that now, but a few weeks since she left her gloomy home, she returns with sight in both eyes, her aged heart gladdened to ecstacy, and overflowing with gratitude toward her deliverer.

The above case is one of peculiar interest.—She is seventy-four years of age. The cause of her blindness was a bad form of cataract—one that none but the boldest and most skillful Surgeon would have undertaken, requiring to be cut out with the knife—an operation which we believe Surgeons call "extraction." And possessing, as Dr. Dock certainly does, a high rank among his professional brethren, and a merited, widespread reputation as a skillful Surgeon, we think this another laurel worthy of his enviable wreath.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

A Reasoning Fox.

We often find the reasoning of man contrasted with the instinct of brutes, in a manner indicating that the reasoning faculty is peculiar to our race. Pope seems to have thought he was conceding their full claim to the sagacity of the animal creation, when he allowed half reasoning powers to the elephant; yet even the groveling creature which he places at the lower end of the scale, sometimes manifest a species of sagacity, more easily explained by assigning to it a portion of the *comparing power*, than in any other manner.

A careful observation of the actions of the inferior races, would probably lead to the conviction, that few, if any of them are destitute of the reasoning faculty. The objects to which their reasoning extend being fewer than those which engage the human intellect, their range of ratiocination is much more limited; hence, the conclusions to which their reasoning leads, are probably less frequently incorrect than ours.—The complicated character and ample range of our ratiocination, no doubt often involve us in error, from which the simple and direct argumentation of the brutes are free. Hence the apparently superior accuracy of instinct to reason. It is well known that the animals which are not too powerful or fierce to be domesticated, are susceptible of instruction; hence it is clear that their acts are not all instinctive.—*Friends' Review.*

"A certain Jagare, who was one morning keeping watch in the forest, observed a fox cautiously making his approach to the stump of an old tree. When sufficiently near, he took a high and determined leap to the top of it; and after looking around awhile hopped to the ground again. After Reynard had repeated this knightly exercise several times, he went away; but presently he returned to the spot, bearing a pretty large and heavy piece of dry oak in his mouth; and thus burdened, and as it would seem for the purpose of testing his vaulting powers, he renewed his leaps on the stump. After a time, however, and when he found that, weighed as he was, he could make the ascent with facility, he desisted from further efforts, dropped the piece of wood, and, coiling himself up on the stump, remained motionless as if dead. At the approach of evening, an old sow and her progeny, five or six in number, issued from a neighboring thicket, and pursuing their usual track, passed near to the stump in question. Two of her sucklings followed somewhat behind the rest, and just as they neared his ambush, Michel, with the rapidity of thought, darted down from his perch upon one of them, and in the twinkling of an eye bore it in triumph to the fastness he had providently prepared beforehand. Confounded at the shrieks of her offspring, the old sow returned in fury to the spot, and till late in the night made desperate attempts to storm the murderer's stronghold; but the fox took the matter very coolly, and devoured the pig under the very nose of its mother, who at length with great reluctance, and without being able to revenge herself on her crafty adversary, was forced to beat a retreat."—*Lloyd's Scandinavian Adventures.*

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANADA.—The Buffalo *Commercial* has the following particulars of the fatal accident on the Great Western Railway, near London, C. W., on Friday last.

The baggage car was entirely smashed to pieces. The second-class car was very badly broken. The first-class car was not much injured. In the second class car were a number of Norwegian emigrants, who, it is reported, were travelling East by mistake. The scene in the car was very horrible. Six persons—five men and one woman were instantly killed, and four others so much injured as to die the same night. In the first class car several persons mere slightly injured. One gentleman, residing in the interior of New York State, was standing on the platform, from which he jumped down the embankment, and the cars falling on him killed him instantly. We have not yet learned his name. The persons injured were taken to London and Hamilton, and their injuries attended to.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 23, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

☞ We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following extract from a Sermon by Rev. E. W. Hutter, of the Lutheran Church, on the subject of "*Political Toleration.*" It is one of the best productions on this subject we have ever read, and the principles it contains should be treasured as a pearl of great price. No man can read these plain and forcible truths, without feeling ashamed of the low personal abuse so frequently heaped upon the heads of those who differ in political opinion. It has almost been reduced to a *system*, for *Politicians* to brand every man as GYNAMOUS and IGNORANT who stand in opposition to their way of thinking, a system repugnant to the best feelings of all correct minds, and it is gratifying to perceive that the *masses* are begining to repudiate this disgusting system in a manner not to be misunderstood. In proportion to their strength, there are generally as many good men (in all their *personal relations,*) in one party as the other, and when one man is placed in opposition to the other as a candidate for public favor (both, perhaps, equally respectable and possessing equal talents,) how repulsive and loathing to see the one branded as a *felon* whilst the other is almost *deified!* But we simply designed to direct the attention of the reader to the subjoined extracts, and trust they will be read with that care to which they are so justly entitled:

POLITICAL TOLERATION.

Extract from a Sermon preached in St. Mathews Lutheran Church, New Street, on Sabbath Evening, June 5, 1854, by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. Hutter.

TEXT:—"*Let your moderation be known unto all men.*"—PHILLIPIANS, IV. 5.

POLITICS, in the abstract and elevated sense of the term, is a science, among the noblest and most useful that can engage the mind of man. It embraces in its enlarged and comprehensive sphere, the dearest and most cherished temporal interests of the human family. By this study are unveiled the means, whereby sagacious and enlightened policy imparts elevation and grandeur, force and stability, to human institutions. By it, governments are founded and perpetuated. The study of politics, as a science, enables man to detect in the social organization those lurking principles of defection and decay, which, receiving their vitality from the depravities inseperable from Ignorance and Luxury, conduce to paralyze the virtue of the masses, and sport with the fate of nations. The proper and impartial study of politics, qualifies man to trace from history the corrupt influences of venal administrations upon the best constituted governments, and to cut off the fountains of defection and ruin, before they have sapped the foundations, and over-turned the super-structure, of national prosperity. It qualifies, also, to distinguish between the Patriot and the Demagogue—the man of principle and the man of interest—and serves to demonstrate, that in their *private* characters alone are to be found the true sources both of political virtue and depravity.

It is the custom with many to decry the very term "politician" as one of infamy and shame. But why? If patriotic and enlightened, from the errors and calamities of other republics he gleans lessons of wisdom and virtue for the safety and perpetuity of his own. With the sources of national prosperity, as well as of national decline, he acquaints himself. The ruins of ancient grandeur, he does not contemplate with stoical indifference, but every memorial of destruction he traces to its primitive cause. Looking over the map of the world's history, he perceives that there never yet has existed a city, a state, or nation, that has survived the fatality of certain elements and causes of decay. He sees Nineveh gone—Babylon gone—Troy, and Thebes, and Palmyra gone—the old Medo-Persian empire gone—the Grecian empire gone—the Roman empire gone—Palestine, whose classic soil once echoed to the virgin steps of the World's Redeemer, despoiled of her glory! Standing amid these speaking symbols of by-gone ages, from the moss-covered sepulchres enshrining the dust of departed glories, he evokes utterances of wisdom, perceiving in them multiplied proofs that there *is* a Providence palpable in the government of earth's empires—a God ruling in the heavens, at whose command nations appear and disappear like bubbles on the sea of time. And at the shrine of these departed glories does the well-informed politician enkindle the Promethean flame which is to illumine the unknown Future. Folly and Crime entomb the pride of Power and the Pomp of Civilization; but it is the politician's task to open in *other* places new avenues for their renovation, where the causes of dissolution have not yet penetrated.

Such being the elevated and useful character of political science, I have not deemed it an inappropriate theme, at this particular juncture, on the eve of an exciting election, for calm and dispassionate pulpit effort. In so doing, I would not, of course, lose sight of the sacredness either of the place, or the day. The time is the *day* of our Lord Jesus Christ—the place, the church, founded in His blood. With the Apostle, "I magnify mine office." When I desecrate it to unworthy ends, let "my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." With partizanship, and its contests for place, I have nought to do. But with government, as a system of ethics, applied to the regulation of communities and states, for the preservation of their internal peace and safety, and the developement and augmentation of their moral, intellectual, and *religious* energies—we have all much to do. And *this* topic, with which the most cherished interests of man are indissolubly interwoven, I dare and will discuss.

The idea, to which I wish to assign prominence, is, that in this country, where freedom of speech and of the press are so unfranmeled, what we most need is POLITICAL TOLERATION. To the calm and dispassionate judgment of every unprejudiced mind, it is submitted, whether our political differences, for the most part, are not conducted with a degree of acrimony, from which the better portion of the community revolts. If Civilization, in its progress, has banished those instruments of physical torture, by means of which, in the dark ages, the artful demagogue established his terrible despotism over his fellow-man, unhappily there are still other agencies of coercion in existence, equally to be deprecated. There are no longer any royal butchers, like King John of England, to extort wealth and homage, by tearing teeth from the mouth—but for violence and force the substitutes here are ribald abuse and unsparing calumny. Our arena of political discussion, to a great extent, has degenerated into a gladiatorial ring, in which the controversialists, forgetful that politics are a branch of morals, assail each other, often, with almost demoniac phrenzy. Their aim does not seem to be, to convince, but to exterminate, as if Obloquy were a nobler weapon than Reason, and to defame a neighbor a prouder achievement than to reclaim him from error. A happy millenium will have dawned upon our land, when its party disputations shall be conducted without a resort to intemperate denunciation and ribald invective—when the sole ground of controversy shall be the antagonist principles of government—when the struggle shall be one of Reason and Opinion, and the establishment of Truth—and when controversialism shall have ceased to be sunken into a wretched brawl, in which bad ends and worse means act the chief part.

It is not to be expected that on questions of grave and dignified importance, we should all think alike, nor would it be desirable. In the material world we behold an interminable diversity. The excellent hand of nature has not fashioned any two objects exactly similar. From the flowers that bloom on the same parent stem, and the leaves that rustle on the same branch, to twin sisters and brothers, all bear distinctive marks of inexhaustible variety. Much more strikingly still is this principle exemplified in the diverse and manifold operations of the intelligent and immortal mind. Boundless as is the field of knowledge and speculation, there is, perhaps, scarcely a subject that employs the thoughts of men, on which the opinions of any two wholly coincide. What should this universal difference in the constitution of taste and intellect teach us, other than the duty of an enlightened and prudential tolerance of opinion? What right have I to pursue a neighbor with fire and faggot, for no other reason than that he cannot view a measure of government in the same light as myself? Can I be certain that *I* am always right? Have *I* examined the question with proper attention? Have I suspected my own passions and prejudices? Am I myself free from pride, error, and infirmity? What, if the revolutions of time, mellowing and changing the passions of men, as it does the outward face of nature, should convince me that I was wrong and my neighbor right? How then would I excuse my intemperance, either to myself or others? Well, therefore, does the Apostle enjoin: Be *moderate*, not in *one* thing only, but in *all* things, and let your moderation be known unto *all* men—an injunction, which no class of men need so much to hear and practise, as those engaged in violent and excited partizanship.

The Psalmist calls it a good and pleasant thing for brethern to dwell together in unity, and so it is. They that neither devise mischief against others, nor suspect it to be contrived against themselves, possess calmness of mind, composure of the affections and sweet sleep at night. Not so the life of the *immoderate* politician. Enmity and dissension are for the most part the ingredients of his bitter cup. His thoughts are distracted with solicitous care, corrosive envy, and anxious suspicion. His heart boiling over with choler, his tongue out of tune by discordant noises of clamorous contradiction, his sea of life is tossed with tempests! Oh, how immeasurably more comfortable to sail steadily in a sea of quiet—every sense and faculty of the soul participating in an undisturbed community of affection. When the heavenly convoy of angels agreed to wish mankind their most perfect and elevated felicity, they could not better express their sense of it than by wishing them "Peace and Good Will." This angelic benediction excited partizanship annuls and defeats. It arrays neighbor against neighbor, alienates the best friends, and often severs the sweetest among brotherly ties. This is the effect, it is true, to some extent, of all contests for truth, in matters pertaining to religion, as well as in those pertaining to secular policy. The admonition is hence of general application—"Let your *moderation* be known unto all men."

Happy could the Christian church esteem itself, if within *its* hallowed pale the hydra Intolerance did not rear its hideous crest. Mahomet and his followers propagated their creed with fire and sword. Mournful to relate, the professed disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus too often display the same ferocious spirit, so utterly repugnant to that of the master. Burning faggots, racking of quivering limbs upon wheels of torture, imprisonments, persecutions, and expatriations have too frequently been substituted for Persuasion, Faith, Prayer, and Love. If the Romish Inquisition, the fruit of an unhallowed and persecuting bigotry, had its *Auto da Fe*, the annals of Protestantism are stained by the curling smoke of a Servetus. The Saviour's appeals were ever addressed solely to the human volition, to the convictions of the mind and heart. To effect *His* mission, and secure *His* conquests, He proposed no other than moral means. His own chosen apostles did not always imitate his benign spirit. One of Peter's arguments was to sever the ear of Malchus from his head, but Jesus healed it on again. Even the meek and amiable John wished to see a rain of fire descend, to consume one who was exorcising spirits *outside* the church, until Jesus answered, that his mission was to save men's lives, not to destroy them. No sooner, however, do the ministers at the altar obtain secular power, than they forget the mild precepts of the Christian faith, and exhibit the frailties of an unsanctified humanity. Then do they cease to be "ensamples to the flock," but become "lords of the heritage." The most repulsive and detestable of all despotisms is that which sets in judgment on the soul, and seeks to paralyze the exercise of *its* faculties. Submission to its arbitrary mandates is an abdication of reason, and degrades man to the level of a brute. The consolations of religion, or the virtuous philosophy of a Socrates, may enable human nature to tolerate manacles upon the limbs, but an unhallowed obtrusion into the sanctuary of the *soul* is an outrage surpassing the capacity of human endurance.

Is the immoderate pursuit of abstract dogmas confined to the political arena? I wish it were. Candour constrains me to affirm the contrary. True, there are *here* no convictions and executions for imputed heresies, no stake-burnings, no inquisitorial torturings, no decapitations on the scaffold, no incarcerations, no penal inflictions for infractions of arbitrary orthodoxy, no Procrustes beds to stretch or shorten; but our religious periodicals teem with the most embittered sectarian strife, and not unfrequently with the most envenomed *personal* assaults. Disputations upon Christian truth, among and by Christians, surely should be so conducted as to subdue the turbulence of the passions, control the waywardness of the will, elevate the affections, and purify the heart. Alas! Their conquests are often prosecuted by harsh invective, as if the mind could be moulded by constraint into any pattern of symbolical or traditional *orthodoxy*, as the potter shapes his clay.—God himself hath enkindled in man's inner temple the "burning bush" of Reason, to guide his footsteps and illumine his soul. This heaven-lit flame the ferociousness of man would often fain quench. Not to politicians only, therefore, but to Clergy and to Laity, does the Apostle say: "*Let your moderation be known unto all men.*"

One of the evil consequences of over-wrought partizanship is, that it super-induces a disqualification to judge accurately either as to the effects of measures, or the merits of the men, who are to represent and execute them. One of the reasons why the Pharisees would have nothing to do with Christ was, that he was the son of a carpenter, and had been brought up at Nazareth. They foolishly asked whether it were possible for any good to emanate from *there?* They judged before they had heard, and condemned as soon as they judged. So the *mere* politician. He perceives everything that is good in his own party, or sect, and everything that is bad in those who differ from him in opinion, whereas there are good men and bad, in all sects, and among all parties, and some Truth, and some Error, mixed up with all. The duty of the Christian is to seize upon the Truth wherever he can find it, and to do justice to a truly upright and good man, no matter where he is from, even if he be the *Son of a Carpenter!* But to such an extreme of prepossession are party politicians often hurried, that to condemn a measure, or to denounce a man, it is only necessary for them to know that they belong to the party opposite to their own. And, under such influences, everything pertaining to the subject is viewed through a false and distorted medium. The mind is not free to investigate. It is already clogged and trammeled by the fetters of prepossession.—And in no department of political activity are the pernicious consequences of such a spirit more glaringly palpable than in the tone and temper of the newspaper press. When the press is pure, free, *independent*, and enlightened, it is the great moral engine of the age, moulding and directing the opinions and activities of the masses. Only a century and a half has passed away since the introduction of newspapers. During many years their progress was slow and doubtful. In their infancy there was little to commend them to public regard. In the days of FRANKLIN, for example, a newspaper was a mere chronicle of passing events, recording everything with equal gravity, whether trifling or important.—Then the newspapers put forth no enlarged news, no interesting speculations, no elaborate discussions, political or statistical. But as they attained maturity, their character gradually changed, and they became, what they now are, the repositories of all that is important in the progress of human affairs, and of very much, too, that is valuable in science and literature.

The duration of the newspaper press is now beyond the reach, whether of fraud or force. In a republic, the newspaper is the safeguard of freedom—in monarchies, it is a jealous sentinel, prompt to discern and fearless to announce approaching danger. The newspaper is the speaking-leaf that describes all parts of creation—a true transcript of the world's face, day by day mirrored forth—the knowledge of millions issued to millions—the thread of DAEDALUS, to guide the world through the labyrinth of Cunning—the spear of Ithuriel, to detect Error and Deceit. The Pulpit, the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary, are all, under God, in some measure dependent on the press, and lean upon it for encouragement and support. It teems with extracts from the ablest Critics, the soundest Lawyers, the most learned Philosophers, the most distinguished Statesmen. The newspaper copes every sea, and traverses every lake. It climbs the mountains, and lingers in the vallies.—It is the wish of Archimedes realized—a fulcrum, capable of moving the world, *and a place to stand on.* In the remark of one of the early Presidents there was deep and cogent philosophy, that we could better get along with newspapers without a government, than with a government without newspapers.—

All this is unquestionably true of the newspaper, when free, pure, patriotic, enlightened, and independent. But alas! how comparatively few journals, purely political, deserve to be classed in this category. Exceptions, of course, there are—journals which loom up like shafts of towering granite, from green and pestilential morasses. But the great mass of partizan journals, on both sides, are they not the mere exponents of faction, chained to the car of the selfish and ambitious, and following their lead as blindly as ever automaton responded to the touches of the master-mover? Is a measure projected by the party?—It is applauded in terms of exaggerated commendation. Is it proposed by the other side? It is vehemently denounced. Upon the weakest and most ignorant the grossest flattery is bestowed, and from the well deserving it is withheld.

Immoderate attachment, by any sect or party, to their own dogmas and opinions, leads individuals often to the violation of law and order. If they cannot attain their ends peaceably, they resort to violence. The despotism of the mob is often the result, than which no form of social disorganization is more calamitous. The decrees of the mob, like those of Draco, are recorded in characters of blood. They fall indiscriminately upon the innocent and guilty.—Mob-law has not a solitary trait to lessen its hideousness. Its order is frightful *dis*-order. Anarchy and and madness stalk with triumphant tread in its train. A mobocracy is a realized Briareus, with a thousand hands, each bearing a dagger—a realized Cerberus, gasping with a thousand throats, each panting for blood. Like a West Indian hurricane, it strews the fruitful earth with promiscuous ruins, and turns the sky yellow with pestilence. It is an earthquake, that loosens the foundations of society, and buries, often in an hour, the accumulated wealth and wisdom of ages. They who, after the calamity, would re-construct the edifice of Public Liberty, would scarcely be able to find the model, perhaps not even the ruins. If, therefore, we would avoid internal dissensions, discord, and civil war, let us, with the tenacity and firmness with which we adhere to our opinions blend a becoming Christian moderation. But I have been sometimes asked, whether, in my opinion, it be possible for a man to be a politician, and also a Christian? This question I answer, unhesitatingly, in the affirmative. Why not? Does the sacrifice of integrity constitute a *necessary* element of political life? That were to utter a foul libel against that which *must* be pursued by some. In my intercouse with public men, I have known many, who in their every public action I had reason to believe were scrupulously and religiously upright. I know one public man, who has occupied many high offices in this country, who, from moral conviction, would not frank a letter, when on private business, lest he wrong the post-revenue to the amount of *three* or *six* cents, and would not use a sheet of letter-paper belonging to the Government, for the purpose of *private* correspondence. The declaration, then, that every man in office, or a candidate for one, is necessarily a rouge, is not warranted by fact. God has his own every where, and not a few among the politicians. When discovered, they cannot be too highly prized. Upon them, in the midst of disloyalty, God seems to have breathed a large portion of his spirit. They are the pillars of fire which brighten the darkness of the night, and to them, under God must we look for an enlargement of the empire of talent and of truth.

What, then, would I have the Young Men, whom I have now the pleasure to address, do? Never engage in political affairs at all? Never read a political newspaper, nor participate, in any way, in the organization of the government? By no means.—On the contrary, I regard acquaintance with the political history of this country—the genius and spirit of her institutions—the lives and services of her heroes and statesmen—as a most valuable attainment. Nor would I counsel the young man never to accept office. The offices are created for the common welfare, and somebody *must* fill them. If the honest and competent do not, the dishonest and incompetent will. What I would, however, affectionately exhort every young man against, is the pursuit of politics as a profession or trade. This has proved the ruin of thousands, conducing to habits of indolence and dissipation, and leading, if not counteracted, to the prison and the almshouse. The bait is attractive. Vigilance and prayer are required to resist the temptation. The desire of a name—the ambition to figure in the public prints—oh! it turns the very heads, often, of the young and undisciplined, leading them into a thousand hurtful snares. I would not have you then, Young Men, prematurely *affect* a greatness, whose delicate flame a puff of wind may extinguish. The knowledge of our nothingness, and of God's transcendent glory; a sense of the vanity of earth and of the nearness of eternity, these are considerations well calculated, to lead us to set a lesser value upon the world's applause. The more glutted and surfeited we are with popular hosannahs, the less we prize them. The surest and most pleasant path to truth and enduring glory, is to be just, kind, virtuous, upright, and sincere—to love and fear God, and obey the go-pel of God's son. Who hath greater fame in all the earth than Christ? And yet he never sought it. He never courted popularity—on the contrary ever repelled it. When He wrought a miracle, He did not blazou it to the world, but His injunction to His disciples always was: "*See you tell no man.*" How few tread *this* path to glory—the stern and rugged path of duty—and yet it is the only true path.—The *mere* politician tugs and toils, abuses and contradicts, flatters and fawns, and struts and swears, to acquire a name—and yet, when hammered out to the utmost stretching dimensions, how far does it reach? Often, scarcely to the neighboring town, ten or a dozen miles distant.

Young Men! My concluding counsel is seek first the Kingdom of God and its righteousness. Let the sanctification of your spirits, and the salvation of your undying souls, be your chief aim and ambition, making every other end tributary and subordinate to this. If you engage in state or municipal affairs at all, do it with Conscience—in the love and fear of God—free from passion, prejudice, and excitement. In fine, so discharge your duty to the city, the state, the country, the church and your Maker, as neither to offend by criminal lukewarmness nor indiscreet zeal, and as that *your moderation shall be known to all men.*

☞ We publish in another column the advertisement of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., who will exhibit his menagerie in Bedford on the 5th of July. We were assured by his agent that no *circus* or *buffoonery* of any description is admitted into this exhibition, and, under such circumstances, we have no hesitancy in giving it a place in our columns, as the exhibition of the works of creation can have no tendency to vitiate the mind of anybody.

State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee, agreeably to previous announcement, met at Buehler's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 15th instant, and after a full and free interchange of sentiments, it was resolved that a more efficient organization of the democratic party be effected, and that addresses be issued on the following subjects:—

1st. The new position of the Whig party and their allies.

2nd. The principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as settled by the Compromise of 1850, and embodied in the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

3rd.—Review of the measures of the present and late State administrations.

4th. Federalism and Whiggery from the days of Hamilton down to the present day.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of this State.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.
GEO. C. WELKER, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The intended Temperance Meeting to take place in Bedford on the fourth of July next, is postponed until further notice.

PETER SCHELL,
JOHN SMITH,
H. J. HENDERSON,
GEO. W. BLYMIRE, } *Committee.*

☞ The corner Stone of a Lutheran Church will be laid on the land of Jacob Fetters, (of John,) on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several Ministers will be present. The public are invited to attend.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

June 23, 1854.

State Central Committee.

The above committee met according to previous announcement on Thursday. The attendance was as full as could have been anticipated. Their proceedings will be found elsewhere in this paper. It will be seen that they have raised a programme for conducting the campaign, and that several addesses will be issued. There are a number of excellent writers on the committee, but we presume that the principal labor will as heretofore, devolve upon the chairman, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., of Carlisle, who has the honor of that position, and the Democratic party may confidently expect that the duties will we ably and satisfactorily discharged. Mr. BONHAM is a young gentleman, possessing a high order of intellect, of indomitable energy, and genuine Democracy. We look with considerable anxiety for the first address which will shortly appear.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Dangers of Native Americanism.

Robert T. Conrad, the newly elected Whig Mayor of Philadelphia, in his late inaugural address, declared that he was determined to appoint *no naturalized or adopted citizen to any place of trust.* This declaration will be received with a feeling of sorrow and disgust by all candid and just minds in America. Such proscription is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which knows no difference between the native and the adopted citizen, and which extends to all the advantages of a common freedom. The word "citizen" is robbed of half its meaning, if those who have complied with all the conditions which entitle them to wear it, are to be proscribed and persecuted on the locality of their birth. The constitution which prescribes the conditions of citizenship, knows no such rule, and any party which attempts to enforce such a rule, tramples the rights of an *American citizen* under its feet. They outrage one of the most sacred principles of American freedom.

So far as the principle is concerned, the authorities of Philadelphia or New York, may as well proscribe a man for being born in New Orleans, as to proscribe him for being born in Germany or Ireland. The principle which would ostracise a man for being born in Ireland or Germany, if carried fully out, would prove destructive of the general rights of every American citizen, for it would reduce citizenship to the narrow limits of special and accidental localities. Indeed, the principle of what is called Native Americanism, carried fully out, would leave no such thing as American citizenship in existence; but we should have only Philadelphia citizenship, New York citizenship, ect., and a war of sections, races and localities, would spring up, which would reduce our happy and prosperous country to a hell of strife and outrage.

But we need not go so far as to discuss the results of such a principle, for it is crushed in its very inception by that sacred chapter of human rights, the Constitution. And he is the worst foe to our country's freedom, whether he is born in New York, in Dublin, or in Amsterdam, who would seek to violate that sacred principle embraced in the meaning of "citizenship." The war which an un-American bigotry wages upon our adopted citizens, is as unnatural to our country as it is unjust to human rights. It is a crime that the Irishman or the German was not born in this country? If so many of them have done the best they could to atone for it by getting here as soon after birth as possible. They have borne their part of our national work, and contributed their share to our national wealth.

They have constructed our railroads and made fruitful our western lands. They have contributed their full shares to our treasures of art and learning, and to whatever elevates and advances our civilization. Banish every adopted citizen from our country, and what profession is there—what department of art, science, learning, or labor, which would not feel the shock? Our colleges, our studies, our counting-rooms, our work shops, and our public works, all would realize an instant shock which would cover with amazement and shame the bigots who are trying to make capital and a living out of a crusade against adopted citizens. It is astonishing to what a pitch of excitement this shallow fury has risen. We almost wonder that the "Native Americans" do not blast Plymouth rock to pieces with gunpowder, and banish the bones of the Pilgrims and the Knickerbockers from the soil of our country.

We marvel that Robert T. Conrad should not tear the picture of William Penn from the wall of the old State House in Philadelphia, and pull every monument which reminds "Native Americans" of the beneficence of Girard. Pull down, and tear up everything not produced by hands indigenous to the soil. Such an undertaking would impart an enterprising and business air to the streets of Philadelphia. And Robert T. Conrad is just rash enough for that sort of undertaking. "Native Americans" could not possibly have a better representative of their principles. Rash, firey, ambitious, without judgment, and without any particular restraints of conscience, he is the very embodiment of that principle which would violate the rights of American citizenship, for a momentary triumph of his party. It is at least comforting to believe that not possibly can the "old country" send us more mischievous and dangerous citizens than these. If our institutions suffer no evil from such restless and unprincipled spirits, we need apprehend no danger from any other course.—*National Democrat.*

☞ Bayard Taylor relates the follow amusing anecdote in his own experience in Arabia.

While in Arabia I had a very remarkable experience. There is a drug in the East whose effect is like that of opium; it is prepared from the Indian hemp. It is much used by the Saracen warriors when about to enter a battle, as a stimulus. It produces on the imagination a double consciousness; one part of the mind seems of study while the other looks on. From motives of curiosity, I was persuaded to try the effects of it on my own system. I was in Damascus at the time. Soon after taking the drug, the effects of it bagan to appear. I saw the furniture in the room, talked with the company, and yet I seemed to be near the pyramids of Cheops, whose blocks of stone appeared to me like huge squares of Virginia tobacco. The scene changed, and I was on the desert in a boat made of mother of pearl. The sand seemed grains of lustrous gold, though my boat ran as easily as on the waves of the sea, the air seemed filled with harmonies of the sweetest music; the atmosphere was filled with light, with odors of music. Before me seemed to be a constant series of arcades of rainbows, through which for fifteen years, I seemed to glide. The finer senses were developed, and all gratification was a single harmonious sensation. Hence we cannot conceive the origin of the Arabian Nights. My companion, a huge Kentuckian, tried the drug with an amusing effect. After looking at me for a while, he started up with a the exclamation, "I'm a locomotive," and began to cut off his words like the puff of an engine, and to work like the moving of the wheels. At last he siezed the water jug for a drink, but as it down with a yell, saying, "how can I take in water into my boiler when I am letting off steam."

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS WITHOUT FOOD.—A young woman from Bremen, arrived in New York, scarcely able to speak a word of English, and proceed directly to Wisconsin, in company with an acquaintance, to visit a brother residing there. Having finished her visit, she started back, with her friend who understood the language well. On the way, in the confusion incident to hastily changing cars, she missed her friend. On she came, however.—Not only was she unable to speak a sentence of English, but she without a cent of money.—The conductor came for her fare; she shook her head, and—possibly on account of her good looks—he let her pass. She had too much pride to beckon for food, and so she continued on without any. Three days and three nights she went without a mouthful to eat. She became sick at her stomach, and could not retain on it the cold water which she drank. She describes the sensation of hunger, which becomes powerfully intensified, as "gnawing" and horrible in the extreme. At the end of three days she arrived in New York. She was taken suddenly sick, and lay on her bed for two months.—*N. Y. Post.*

WATER DRINKING.—Prof. Silliman, in a recent Smithsonian lecture at Washington, gave the following sensible advice to young men, which all should read, remember, and adopt: "If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks not water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and every thing else that disturbs the normal state of the system: rely upon nutricious food and mild diluent drinks, of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things except rest and due moral regulation of all your powers, to give you long, happy, and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close."

☞ A lady in Boston was recently bitten on the hand by a favorite cat. The hand became inflamed, the affection finally extending to the whole body, so that a doctor was sent for, who immediately proceeded to apply partial remedies securing partial ease. The case is not exactly hydrophobia, but the whole system is poisoned by the bite.

SINGULAR CASE.—About eighteen months since, Ida, a little girl of about 4 years old, daughter of Mr. M. Taylor, residing in Saratoga, near Pearl street, complained very much of a sharp pain in the lower part of the left groin, and upon examination a protrusion of the flesh was discovered as if rupture had occurred. Dr. Riley, one of the most experienced physicians, attended the case, and ordered a truss, the pressure of which the child could not bear. Soon after on the right side of the abdomen, a hard lump was detected, inflamation ensued, and a tumor was manifest. The usual remedies was applied for a long time, but the child grew worse, and a great rigidity of the system supervened, and there seemed to be no probable relief but in death. Supposition, however, was in process, and the tumor was finally lanced, when a considerable discharge ensued. Temporary relief was experienced, but the child presently grew worse, complaining of something sticking her. About two weeks since, being very fretful, Mrs. Taylor carefully examined the open wound, and perceiving something that looked like a foreign substance in the core of the tumor, she managed to get hold of it, and to her utter amazement drew out a large pin, very much corroded. Dr. Riley at once pronounced this the sole cause of the disease, and it so turns out, for the child has recovered its usual health, after its long prostration, and runs about as well as ever. The child is supposed to have swallowed the pin, but when or under what circumstances is unknown.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A CLERICAL PUN.—One of the San Francisco bishops, while delivering a discourse, let fall a very excellent pun, of which he was at the time perfectly unconscious, and which he did not discover until it was pointed out to him in his sermon, which was a written one. He was speaking of Peter's denial of the Saviour, and of his subsequently going out to weep. "And why," said he, "why did Peter weep? Because he had committed a *crying* sin." For an impromptu and unwittingly uttered pun, this is one of the best on record.

Capt. Grainger writes from Fort Merrill, that within a week past the Indians have done more damage than in the three years previous.

The Brazos river was very high. At Houston it was three miles wide, and great damage to crops was anticipated.

The steamer Florida has brought back to Savannah the fugitive slave, who had escaped in the Charleston steamer Nashville, and was transferred at sea to the Florida.

An annecdote is told of a young lady of Harrisburg, who was on a riding excursion recently. The horse commenced kicking, when she in the most simple manner requested her companion to get out and hold the horse's leg or he might injure the vehicle!

A BIG RATTLESNAKE.—On the 14th ult., Mr. Geo. W. Bowman, on his farm in Bullitt county, Ky., killed a rattlesnake six feet four inches long and 13 inches around the body, with twenty-one rattles. It is believed that this was the largest and oldest rattlesnake ever seen in the Western country.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, while a servant girl named Mary Johnson, living in the family of A. D. Hope, Esq., was engaged at sewing by a kitchen table she accidentally overturned a burning fluid lamp into her lap. In an instant her clothes were all on fire, when she rushed into the street, the flames striking above her head. Mrs. Hope happened to up stairs at the time and as soon as she ascertained the cause of the disturbance below, she followed the girl with a blanket and with much presence of mind threw it around her and smothered the flames; but by this time the poor girl was so horribly burned that she died the following Tuesday morning.—*Easton Argus.*

A FEARFUL WALTZ.—A correspondent of the *London Times*, in giving an account of the bombardment of Odessa, says: "When within about 2000 yards, each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, then wheeled round in a circle of about half a mile in diameter, each taking up the fire in succession.—Thus they kept wheeling and twisting about like so many waltzers. One of the English steamers was set on fire by the red hot shot from the fortress, but the fire was got under without much damage. The dock yard which was set on fire burnt for two days and nights, and a vast amount of naval storps must have been destroyed. During the fight a geat loss of life."

MARRIED:

In Schellsburg, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Kopp, Mr. WM. ROCK to Miss SUSAN WAGNER.

On the 6th inst., by D. B. Wisegarver, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL BLACKBURN to Miss MARY MILLER, all of St. Clair Township, Bedford County.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the City of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

*** See advertisement.

THERE ARE FEW things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE LUNGS.—The lungs are the most liable of all the organs of the human body to take disease, especially in the winter, owing to the cold and variable state of the weather, which causes obstructions of the skin; the humours are driven in upon the internal organs, hence coughing and shooting pains in the breast are experienced. To any afflicted in this way, we would in the way of salutary advice say, buy Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup. Take it according to directions, and you will get well.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of HUGH MOORE, ESQ., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 23, 1854.*

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 27th day of July next, the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land situate in Colerain Township, containing one hundred and fifty acres and 120 perches, adjoining lands of Fred. Mench, Akins' heirs, Jno. Harcleroad, and others.

Terms made known on day of sale, and sale to commence at ten o'clock. A. M.

JOHN CESSNA,
Adm'r of the Estate of Jacob Direly, deceased.

June 23, 1854—4t.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at Public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th July, next, the interest of John Moser, minor son of Philip Moser, deceased, being the one undivided seventh part of the following described Real estate, subject to the Widow Moser's dower, viz: A Tract of Land situate in Harrison Township, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about one half of which is cleared, with a Log House, Barn, Tannery, &c., thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Barclay's heirs, Jno. E. Miller, Abraham Miller, and others.

JOHN METZGER.
Guardian of John Moser.

June 23, 1854—4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, the interests of Elizabeth, Susan, and John Miller, of, in, and to the following described real estate, it being the one undivided seventh part subject to the widow Moser's dower, viz:

A tract of land, situate in Harrison Township, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about one-half of which is cleared, with a Log House, Barn, Tannery, &c., thereon erected: adjoining lands of Samuel M. Barclay's heirs, Jno. E. Miller, Abraham Miller, and formerly the property of Philip Moses, deceased.

☞ *Terms*—CASH. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN METZGER,
June 23, 1854.—4t. *Guardian.*

Final Notice!

The subscriber gives particular notice to Sportsmen, that they must not trespass on his premises in pursuit of game. He has suffered much from them and their dogs already. Malicious boys and others, who are in the habit of trespassing, are also notified that he will no longer submit to their depredations, and is determined to deal with them to the extent of the law.

WILLIAM MAIKEN.

Bedford Township, }
June 23, 1851.* }

NOTICE.

In the matter of the petition of Septimus Foster for leave to prove a parol contract made by Richard L. Foster, late of Broadtop Township, Bedford County, since deceased, with the said Septimus, agreeing to convey to the said Septimus 50 acres of land, more or less, in the said Township: Notice is hereby given to the Administrators, and Heirs, and all other persons interested, that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to examine all witnesses, whomsoever, as well on the part of Septimus Foster, Relator, as on the part of all other persons interested touching said parol contract, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the house of Thomas Speer, in Broadtop Township, on Saturday, the 24th day June, 1854, at 9 o'clock, A. M..

WM. M. HALL.

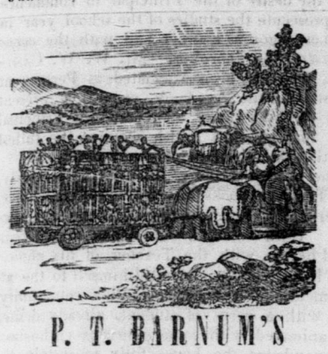
June 2, 1854.

DAIRY MAID WANTED.

A white woman, who understands taking charge of a Dairy, will hear of a good situation and high wages by making immediate application to

A. G. ALLEN
at Bedford Springs.

June 16, 1854.



P. T. BARNUM'S
GRAND COLOSSAL
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE!

The lagest Travelling EXHIBITION in the World, being a combination of all the most popular and unexceptional amusements of the age—enlarged and improved for the Season of 1851.

A Team of eight Elephants
will draw the great Car of Juggernaut,

A Baby Elephant,

Only *one year old*, and but 3 1-2 feet high, will carry upon his back around the interior of the immense Pavilion, the Lilliputian GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The Magnificent Cortage comprises 140 Horses and 100 men. The Pavilion has been enlarged until it is capable of accommodating 15,000 spectators at once. The collection of living Wild Animals includes the most splendid specimens ever exhibited in America. Among many others will be found

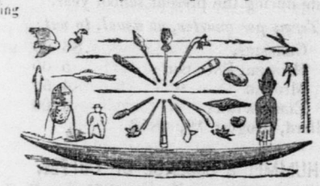
Eight Beautiful Lions,
fresh from their native Forests.

A Monster White or Polar Bear—of prodigious size and ferocity. *A Magnificent Royal Tiger*—the lagest one ever captured alive. *A Pair of Young Lions*—only six months old. BRAZILIAN TIGERS, BLACK and POONAH BEARS, HYENAS, &c., &c.

The *drove of Elephants* were captured in the Jungles of Central Ceylon, by Messrs. S. B. JUNE and GEO NUTTER, assisted by 200 Natives, after a pursuit of three months and four days in the Jungles. They were finally entrapped and secure in an Indian Karal or Trap of enormous dimensions and prodigious strength, where they were subdued.

P. T. BARNUM,

Proprietor of the American Museum, New-York, has the honor to announce, that encouraged by the brilliant success which has attended all his various efforts for the amusement of the public, he has been led to form the project of organizing a vast travelling



MUSEUM OF WONDERS!

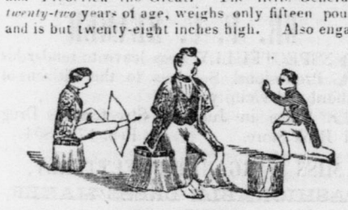
Which comprises a greater variety of Attractions, and more extraordinary Novelties, than any Travelling Exhibition in the world. Every feature of this Mammoth Establishment is of a peculiar and interesting nature, and the whole is produced upon a gigantic scale of manitude. The travelling paraphernalia of the American Museum, as it enters each town, is preceded by the gorgeous

CAR OF JUGGERNAUT,

drawn by Eight Elephants, superbly caparisoned, being an accurate model of that terrible engine of idolatrous sacrifice, finished and decorated in all the extravagance of the Hindoo style. Following this vehicle, is a long procession of cages and Carriages, the whole forming a spectacle of more than Oriental splendor. The Exhibition will take place within a magnificent variegated Pavilion, composed of American Flags, of water-proof fabric. The real, genuine, original

General Tom Thumb,

is attached to this Exhibtion, and will appear in all his performances as given before the principal crowned heads of Europe, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, and his admired personations of Napoleon and Frederick the Great. The little General is *twenty-two* years of age, weighs only fifteen pounds, and is but twenty-eight inches high. Also engaged



Mr. Nillis,

the man without arms, who will execute his extraordinary feats of loading and firing a pistol with his toes; cuting profile likenesses, shooting at a mark with a bow and arrow, playing upon the Accordeon and Violincello, etc. Mr. Nellis, in these performances, exhibits a wonderful example of what indomitable energy and industry can accomplish, even when laboring under disadvantages apparently the most insurmountable.

A Complete Menagerie of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
is also included in the American Museum, and at a convenient period during the Exhibition

Mr. Lengle, the Lion King,

will enter the Dens of Wild Beasts, and give his classical illustrations of Hercules struggling with the Næmean Lion; Daniel in the Lions' Den; Samson destroying the Lion, &c.

One of the most interesting portions of the Exhibition is formed by the display of a great collection of WAX STATUARY, including figures of the size of life, of all the Presidents of the United States, also of a great number of noted characters, American and Foreign, all of which are accurate likenesses, and appropriately costumed. In fact, the whole Establishment is a vast repository of

Wonderful Objects of Nature and Art,

the full particulars of which it would be impossible to give within the limits of a newspaper advertisement, and which has been brought together at an enormous expenditure of means, forming the largest and most novel travelling Exhibition in this or any other country.

A fine Military Band will perform the most popular airs of the day, as the procession enters town, and also during the hours of Exhibition.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM and MENAGERIE will exhibit at Bedford, Pa., on Wednesday July 5th.

☞ Doors open from 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Price of admission 25 cents. Children under 9 of age 15 cents,—to the whole of this immense Establishment, including Gen. Thom Thumb, the entire collection of Wild Animals, Wax Statuary, Mr. Lengel's performances in the Dens, the Baby Elephant, Mr. Nellis' performances, &c., no extra charge under any pretence whatever, let the reports be what they may.

June 23, 1854.

Fresh Arrival.

MRS. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just received from the eastern cities a beautiful assortment of Visetts and Scarf Visetts, Bonnets trimmed in the latest style, childrens' and Misses Flats, an elegant assortment of French worked collars and Under Sleeves, and a great variety of embroidered Ribbon for Sashes, together with ladies dress goods of every quality.

Bedford, June 16, 1854.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, County aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August next, all that, the following described tract of land, containing 196 acres and 133 perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, Jr., Jacob Beard, and Jacob Claar, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well-timbered, having thereon erected a story-and-a-half frame house, two log houses, a double log barn, a stable, and other outbuildings—also, a good spring of water close by the houses, and a good orchard of choice fruits thereon. The above is a very desirable property—title patented and indisputable.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Jacob Corle, deceased, the interest to be paid her annually, and the principal at her death, to the heirs of the deceased:—the remaining purchase money to be paid one-third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

☞ Attention will be paid by the subscriber, residing in Union Township, to all enquiries of purchasers. Post Office address, St. Clairsville, Bedford Co.

JACOB CORLE, JR.,
Administrator of Jacob Corle, deceased.

June 16, 1854.

Talk about Low Prices! Cheap Side is the place after all where you get the worth of your money.

SUGAR.—Nice refined White Sugar at 9 cts., crushed do. for 10 cts. a pound, for sale by
RUPP & OSTER.

COFFEE.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cents—Prime Rio do at 15 cents.
RUPP & OSTER.

A NICE CUP OF TEA.—Very superior Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas for sale by
RUPP & OSTER.

SYRUP.—More Golden Syrup of a very superior quality just received and for sale at the
CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—Fresh Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, for sale at
RUPP & OSTER'S.

BACON—A nice lot of Country cured for sale at the
CHEAP SIDE.

Transparent Window Shades received and for sale by
RUPP & OSTER.

BONNETS.—A new supply of very cheap Bonnets just received and for sale by
RUPP & OSTER.

A new Falling Top Buggy and Brass Mounted Harness, of very superior eastern work, made to order, for sale by
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

SUMMER HATS—a great variety for sale at the store of A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Patent Leather, Enamel do., Saddler's Moroccos, and new style Enamel Cloth for Carriage Trimming, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHARPEN YOUR SCYTHES.—If you want a Grindstone, warranted good, call at the store of
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHO WANTS A BONNET.—Bonnets and Misses Flats—a large supply just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1854.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company are informed that an Election will be held on Monday, the 3d day of July next, at the house of Peter Amich, in the village of St. Clairsville, Bedford County, for the purpose of electing officers for said Company for the ensuing year.

JOHN AKE, *Pres't.*

June 9, 1854.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford Township, on the 26th inst., a Brindle Cow, with a white stripe on the back, a piece out of the under part of the right ear, and two pieces out of the left ear. No other mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove properly, pay charges, and take her away.

TOBIAS HELTZEL.

June 9, 1854.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,
Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, or otherwise trespassing upon my Farm, known as the "Funk Property," near Bedford, as I will most certainly enforce the law against all who do so, without respect to persons. So look out and save trouble and costs.

WM. CHENOWETH.

June 9, 1854.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my Farm either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I have suffered greatly in this way, and cannot submit to it any longer. Those who do not pay attention to this notice, will find themselves proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

PHILIP J. SHOEMAKER.

June 9, 1854.*

A Journeyman Shoemaker Wanted.

A Journeyman Shoemaker, competent to make Ladies' Shoes, will find constant employment and a good situation by applying to the subscriber in Bedford.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of City-made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at first cost to close out his stock of this description.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

JACOB KOONS
vs.
Mary Ann Koons, Daniel Koons, Rebecca Koons, Henry Koons, John S. Biddle and Barbara his wife, in right of said Barbara, Eliza Koons; and Susannah Koons, David Koons, Eve Koons and Sophia Koons, by their guardian *ad litem*, S. H. Tate, Esq.

In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, May Term, 1854.

Breve de partitione facienda.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of the above mentioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, being all that messuage, tenement, or part of a tract of land patented to John Blackburn by patent dated 19th November, 1835, situate in Napier Township, in the County of Bedford, containing 161 acres and 70 perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Blackburn, John Blackburn, Jesse Blackburn, Nathan H. Wolf, and John Gephart, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, also a good apple orchard thereon, about —— acres cleared and under fence, on the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said Real Estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALSIP,
June 2, 1854. *Sheriff.*

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Whereas John Stoler, late of the Township of Liberty, in the County of Bedford, died seized of the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Liberty Township aforesaid, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two story log house with a Kitchen attached, Spring house, Blacksmithshop, a double bank Barn and other out buildings, a good orchard of choice fruit and Spring of water thereon, adjoining lands of Isaac Kensinger on the South, Samuel Shoup on the East, David Stoler on the North, and John Savage's heirs on the west.

And leaving a widow, Magdalena Stoler and issue seven children, to wit: Abraham and Philip residing in the county of Whitney, in the State of Indianna: John Stoler and Susan intermarried with John Clapper residing in Ashland County, Ohio, Catharine, intermarried with Isaac Kensinger, Mary, intermarried with David Barkstresser, and David Stoler, residing in the township of Liberty aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to the above named heirs, and all persons interested, that proceedings in partition have been instituted in the Orphan's Court for the County of Bedford, and that, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on said premises on Thursday the 3d day of August A. D. 1854, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALSIP,
June 2, 1854. *Sheriff.*

RULE UPON HEIRS.

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, at May Term, 1854.

Upon the petition of NICHOLAS KEGG, ESQ., setting forth—That there was due Joshua Kegg, son and heir of John Kegg, late of Napier Township, deceased, the one-eighth part of the distributive share of the personal estate of said decedent—that there was also due the said Joshua the one-eighth part of the real estate of said decedent, a portion of which petitioner took at the valuation after proceedings in partition—that petitioner entered into recognizance to the said Joshua and the other heirs of said decedent for their shares in the same—that although petitioner has paid the distributive share of the said Joshua in the personal Estate as well as his interest in the real Estate, yet, he has never received an acquittance for the same, and the lien of said recognizance still remains to his injury—that the said Joshua has been absent from the County aforesaid over seventeen years and his residence is not known.

Whereupon, on motion of JOHN P. REED, ESQ., the Court grant a rule upon the said Joshua Kegg, and the other heirs and legal representatives of John Kegg, deceased, to appear at the next Term of said Court, commencing on the 1st Monday of September next (1854,) to answer said petition, and to show cause why the said Court shall not decree and direct that said Recognizance and the record thereof be marked satisfied. Sheriff ordered and directed to serve said rule upon the parties interested, personal notice upon those residing in the County, and by publication for four weeks in one paper published in Bedford upon those residing out of the county.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

June 2, 1854.

DR. SCOTT'S

Notes and Book accounts will be placed in the hands of a justice for collection if not paid by the 1st July.

CESSNA & SHANNON.

May 26, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

More New Goods
AT
THE NEW STORE.
Rupp & Oster

Respectfully inform their numerous patrons that they are now receiving direct from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in addition to their Spring supply, a large and handsome assortment of new style

SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a great variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people; all of which they will sell at the shortest possible advance for CASH, or upon a short credit to good and PUNCTUAL customers. Having purchased our goods CHEAP FOR CASH, and having adopted for our motto, "*Quick sales and small profits*," we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of purchasers, in search of cheap bargains, to call before purchasing elsewhere.

We therefore respectfully invite all, and the *Ladies especially*, to call and see, learn our prices, and judge for themselves. We will show our goods with pleasure, whether you wish to buy or not, and hope by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ All kinds of produce taken for goods.

June 9, 1854.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the People of Bedford County.

The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DANIEL W. LEHMAN.

May 12, 1854.*

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have just received and opened a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at *low prices* either for cash or country produce. Their assortment is very large, and has been selected with great care; consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets and Linens, for men and boys wear; Ladies *fine dress goods* in great variety, among which will be found Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mous De Laines, Tissue, Baredges, Chintz's, Lawns, &c. &c.,—also Calicoes of every description; Brown and Bleached Muslins, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Table Diapers, Crash, Cotton Baggings, Osnaburgs, Hosiery for men, women, and children; Hat and English Crapes; Bonnet Silks and Ribbons of all descriptions; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Linen Edgings and Laces; Silk Laces and Fringes. Our stock of *mourning goods* will be found very superior, to which we invite especial attention.

Shoes and Boots.—Mens, Youths, and Childrens BOOTS—Ladies fine Shoes and Bootees; best silk lasting Gaiters, assorted colors—Misses Gaiters and Jenny Lind Ties—also fine shoes for men and boys.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, latest styles, consisting of Gossamer, Belgrade, Florence Braid, French lace, together with every other style to be found in the eastern cities—also Tampico and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, and a very superior article of Silk Slouch Hats.

An elegant assortment of Groceries, such as crushed, pulverized and Brown Sugars, best Coffee, Hummell's Extract of Coffee, Baker's Broma, Corn Starch, Golden Syrup, and N. O. Molasses, together with a great variety of other articles which would occupy too much space to enumerate. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Bedford, April 14, 1854.

SPRING GOODS! LOW PRICES!!

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which, for cheapness, quality, and style, surpasses any Stock they have heretofore offered. We name in part:

Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive French Cloths, Black, Mixed, and Fancy Cassimers, Coatings, Cantonets, Summer Cloths and Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Janes, Velveteens and Cords, Russia Duck, Linen Drillings, Table Damask, Jacquer'd Diapers, &c.

Rag, Listing, Hemp, and Wollen Carpeting, Mattings of various widths, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

280 pieces Summer Calicoes, all colors and prices;
55 pieces Blue Drills and Summer Pant Stuffs;
20 pieces Bed Ticking and Furniture Checks;
40 pieces Bleached Muslins, from 6 to 18 cents;
25 pieces Plain and Figured Barage De Laines;
20 pieces Blk. Gro de Rhine, water'd & chang. Silks;
Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Plain, Swiss, & Dotted Muslins, Jaconets, Colored Crapes, Shallies, Silk Tissues, Broka Barage, Wash'd Blond, Tarletons, Hollands, French Embroidered Sleeves, Collars & Hdkfs., Ribbonds, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Trimming Braids, Blk. Silk & Fancy Cravats, Lustre & Lisle Thread Ginghams, Domestic Ginghams, &c., &c.

Mens', Boys', & Childrens' Summer Hats, Misses' Flats, Bonnets, &c.; Mens' & Boys' City-made Calf-skin Boots & Shoes; Ladies' & Misses' Morocco Bootees, Gaiters, Slippers & Ties, of the very best quality: Hardware, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Springs, Nails, Scythes, Traces, Cords, &c.: Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Queensware, Stoneware.

Groceries of every kind. Best Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Rice, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Extract Coffee, Linseed, Whale, & Patent Oils; New Orleans & Porta Rica Sugars, and Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized Loaf Sugars.

We respectfully invite every one in search of bargains to give us a call before purchasing. Returning our thanks to all who have so kindly patronized us, we respectfully solicit their renewed favors.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce received for Goods at Cash prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

April 14, 1854.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All defendant's interest in a tract of land, containning 130 acres, more or less, partly cleared and under fence, with a double log House, log Barn, Tanyard, and other buildings thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of S. M. Barclay's heirs, Abraham Miller, and others; situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Miller.

Also, one Lot of ground, in the Town of Cheneysville, with a frame dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph O'Neal, Bernard O'Neal, and others; situate in Southampton Township, Bedford Co., and taken in execution as the property of Geo. O'Neal.

Also, one tract of Land, containing 15 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable thereon erected—also, a small apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Jonathan Hoover, Stonerook, and others; situate in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Kensinger.

JOHN ALSIP,
Sheriff's Office, } *Sheriff.*
June 9, 1854. }

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at public vendue or outcry, on the premises, in Harman's Bottom, Allegheny Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, the 24th day of June inst.,

a first rate Farm, containing 218 acres and allowance, of patented Land, on which are erected

THREE GOOD DWELLING HOUSES,

three BARNS, Spring House, and all other necessary and convenient outbuildings. On the premises, is an excellent Orchard of choice fruit, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Cherries, &c., &c. About 75 acres of this Land is cleared and under good fence, and the balance well timbered. There are two good meadows, and facilities for making much more. This property is certainly one of the most desirable to be found in the vicinity in which it is located, and purchasers would do well to give it their attention.

He will also offer, at the same time, a Lot of ground containing about 10 acres, having thereon a handsome and comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE. This Lot is near the Catholic Church, and is every way desirable.

Both these properties are supplied with the very best of water, and the Springs have never been known to fail.

The Lot and House will be rented, if not sold.

He will also offer, at the same time, a large and general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

On this property there is an excellent water power for propelling any kind of machinery.

☞ An indisputable title will be given.

☞ Terms will be reasonable, to suit purchasers.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND RICE.

June 9, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854.—1y.

Boarding House

MRS. FLETCHER would respectfully announce that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs, and feels confident she can render satisfation to all who give her a call.

Bedford, June 9, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, by hunting or otherwise. I have submitted to repeated injuries in this way, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and I am now determined to enforce the law against all who do not pay attention to this notice without respect to persons—so look out.

SOLOMON REIGHARD,
June 16, 1854.* *West Providence Township.*

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Herd, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25, 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions; and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Pox, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

ELECTION.

An election will be held by the stockholders of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, on Friday, the 30th instant, in the school house, in the village of Rainsburg, for the purpose of electing eight Trustees to serve the ensuing year. Election to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. The votes may be given either in person or by proxy.

JOHN FILLER, *Secretary.*

June 16, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, *Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors: and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,

No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, the valuable farm on which he at present resides, situate one mile from Adolphus Ake's Mill, on Bobbs Creek, in Union Township, Bedford County, near the public Road leading from Schellsburg to Hollidaysburg, within half a day's drive of the latter place, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, the principal part Creek bottom land, about 125 acres cleared, of which 25 acres is Meadow, the balance well timbered, and well watered by the Bobbs Creek running through it. There is an excellent site on the premises, calculated for either a Grist Mill or a Sawmill—there is a variety of choice grafted fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are three log Dwelling Houses, with a good never failing Well of water at the Door, a good Barn finished off with Graneries, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out buildings. Also a good Tanyard lot with vats sunk and buildings on. The above is all patented land, and a clear title will be made to the purchaser. This property is situate within half day's drive of Bedford, and within 5 miles of St. Clairsville.

Any person wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, which will be very moderate, by calling with the subscriber, residing on the property.

JOHN H. AKE.

Jan. 20, 1854.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell, by public outcry, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a one-and-a-half story log house and a log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Jacob Pittman, Frederick Garlick, John Schafer, and others.

☞ *Terms:*—CASH.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. HALL,

Administrator of Jacob Mowry, late of Monroe Township, deceased.

June 2, 1854.—4t.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the books and accounts of the late Solomon Mason, Esq., have been left in the hands of William T. Chapman, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. B. BOGGS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in Southampton Township, in said County, on the Will of Robert Bennett, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM BENNETT,

Executor of Robert Bennett, deceased.

April 28, 1854.

To the Citizens of Bedford.

A. L. HICKEY & CO., No. 148 CHESNUT STREET, above Sixth, Philadelphia, have now on hand one of the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of their improved steel spring sole leather

TRUNKS

ever offered to the public, with a fine article of Light Weight Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, for travelling in Europe. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, &c., &c., ranging in price from two to thirty dollars, with a fine varity of Hobby Horses, Propellers, Gigs, &c.

All of the above articles we will sell low for cash. Prize Medal awarded at the World's Fair in London in 1851.

A. L. HICKEY & CO.,
No. 148 Chesnut Street, Phila.

May 26, 1854.—3m.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of the third school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of April, 1854. The postponement has arisen from the desire of the Principal to commence and prosecute the studies of the school year in the most vigorous manner and with the *corps of Instruction unbroken.* Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL, who has been associated as Permanent Assistant in the Academy, cannot be present until the time fixed upon; and the Principal feels that his own health requires the fullest vacation that circumstances will justify.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes.* While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America. No extra charge for this study will be made during the present school year.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

ENVELOPES,

DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to S. BROWN on or before the 1st day of June next. Those who neglect to do so will, after the time specified, find their accounts in the hands of a Justice for collection—so, look out and SAVE COSTS.

SAMUEL BROWN,
F. W. HOHMANN.

April 7, 1854.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.